



BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Scarborough,

DURING THE YEAR 1883.

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BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Scarborough.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of forwarding my Twelfth Annual Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Scarborough, for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The following table gives the number of Births and Deaths registered within the Borough during the past twelve years:—

	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Births....	835	779	795	768	817	849	914	975	1006	939	963	939
Deaths ...	523	500	472	550	469	555	611	614	619	588	611	633

I have again to direct your attention to the Meteorological Tables included in this Report, which will be found of special interest. Our former observer, Mr. Hughes, having removed to Liverpool, it became necessary to appoint another gentleman in his place.

The selection happily fell upon Mr. Allan Rowntree, a Fellow of the Meteorological Society of England, who is most painstaking and accurate in his work. The tables alluded to are, as usual, posted monthly in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, Castle Road, and to which all ratepayers interested therein have access at reasonable hours.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AT SCARBOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1883.

MONTHS.	Mean.	Difference from Average.	Max.	Min.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range.	Amount of Clond.
			(Absolute.)					
JANUARY..	39.8	+ 1.5	53.4	30.4	43.1	36.5	6.6	6.4
FEBRUARY	42.2	+ 2.2	55.3	33.5	46.5	37.9	8.6	6.0
MARCH	37.0	- 4.5	51.8	23.5	41.8	32.2	9.6	4.8
APRIL.	45.3	+ 2.8	63.9	34.3	50.9	39.6	11.3	5.8
MAY	50.6	+ 0.6	72.7	35.6	56.7	44.4	12.3	5.8
JUNE.....	55.0	- 0.7	74.3	43.0	60.3	49.8	10.5	6.8
JULY	58.1	- 2.0	73.0	43.0	63.6	52.5	11.1	6.7
AUGUST....	59.3	+ 0.5	72.0	47.7	65.2	53.2	12.0	5.7
SEPT.....	55.5	+ 0.5	65.9	40.5	60.3	50.7	9.6	6.7
OCTOBER....	50.3	+ 1.6	68.2	37.8	51.7	45.9	8.8	5.7
NOV.....	42.6	0.0	55.0	32.9	46.6	38.6	8.0	5.4
DECEMBER.	40.84	+ 2.0	53.9	33.0	44.8	36.8	8.0	6.8
Mean of } Year.. }	48.05	+ 0.39						

+ Signifies above the average ; - below the average.

Thermometers 115 feet above the sea level, and four feet above the ground, North aspect ;
Mean Temp. deduced from the daily maximum and minimum readings.

DIRECTION OF WIND AND RAINFALL AT SCARBOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1883.

MONTHS.	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	RAINFALL.	
																	Inches.	Tons per acre above or below average.
JANUARY .....	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	1	2	.	5	10	3	1	.	.	1.47	- 38*
FEBRUARY .....	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	3	1	5	9	1	1	1	1	2.58	+ 86
MARCH	3	.	1	1	5	.	1	.	2	.	2	2	1	2	5	6	1.78	- 3
APRIL	4	2	2	3	2	1	3	.	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1.10	- 89
MAY	6	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	1.71	- 18
JUNE	2	3	3	2	3	.	1	1	2	3	4	2	3	.	1	.	2.67	+ 51
JULY	4	1	1	.	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	5	2	3	1	2.98	+ 17
AUGUST	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	3	2	8	3	5	2	1.22	- 149
SEPTEMBER	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	.	2	1	4	5	2	1	3.97	+ 93
OCTOBER	5	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	4	2	6	2	2	.	3.47	+ 22
NOVEMBER	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	2	9	4	3	2	3.05	- 15
DECEMBER	1	3	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	8	5	4	.	2.19	- 110
TOTAL	30	18	13	8	18	9	18	11	24	11	37	36	53	30	30	17	28.19	- 153

*NOTE.—It is to be observed that a Rainfall of 1 inch in depth is equal to 100 tons per acre. Hence the quantity of "38 tons per acre below the average," as here stated for the month of January, may also be read as "0.38 in.," or "0.38, below the average"; and so of the rest of this column. (See Summary, pp. 5, 6, 7.)



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MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER DURING 1883.

	Means.	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.
JANUARY	29·822	30·639	28·554
FEBRUARY	29·973	30·672	28·960
MARCH	29·938	30·732	29·120
APRIL	30·028	30·687	29·453
MAY	29·935	30·399	29·531
JUNE	29·982	30·560	29·606
JULY	29·781	30·180	29·351
AUGUST	29·929	30·286	29·287
SEPTEMBER	29·792	30·314	28·722
OCTOBER	29·892	30·497	29·174
NOVEMBER	29·699	30·288	28·862
DECEMBER	30·053	30·596	29·364
TOTAL	358·724	—	—
MEANS	29·893	—	—

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER AT SCARBOROUGH DURING THE
YEAR 1883.

January.—A mild month; wind blowing between West and South on twenty-four days. The thermometer fell below 32 degrees on three nights only. Rain fell on fourteen days. Mean temperature 1·5 above the average; mean amount of cloud 6·4, rainfall 0·38 below the average.

February.—Very mild; Westerly winds every day. A shower of snow on one day only, and the thermometer never fell to freezing point all through the month. Rain fell on seventeen days. Rainfall 0·86 above the average. Mean temperature 2·2 above the average; mean amount of cloud 6·0.

March.—A remarkably cold month. The thermometer fell below 32 degrees every night from the 6th to 29th inclusive, with the exception of the 19th and 20th. Mean temperature 4·5 below the average, and 1·3 below the average for the coldest month in Scarborough. Rain fell on eighteen days. Rainfall 0·03 below the mean; mean amount of cloud 4·8. Winds chiefly from N.W. to N.E.

April.—Temperature 2·85 above the average. Rain fell on twelve days. Rainfall 0·89 below the mean. Winds very variable. Mean amount of cloud 5·8.

May.—A fine dry month; northerly winds on seventeen days. Temperature 0·60 above the mean, and rainfall 0·18 below it. Rain fell on fifteen days. Mean amount of cloud 5·8.

June.—Easterly winds on seventeen days. Mean temperature 0·70 below, and rainfall 0·51 above the average. Rain fell on fourteen days; more than half the total amount during a thunderstorm on the 29th. Mean amount of cloud 6·8.

July.—Northerly winds on 12 days; Westerly on nine only. Temperature 2·02 below, and rainfall 0·17 above the average. Rain fell on fifteen days. Minimum temperature 70 and above on four days only. Mean amount of cloud 6·7.

August.—Westerly winds on twenty-four days. A fine dry month. Rainfall 1·49 below the average. Rain fell on twelve days in small amounts. Temperature half a degree above the mean; mean amount of cloud 5·7.

September.—Winds light and very variable. Temperature 0·54, and rainfall 0·93 above the average. Rain fell on nineteen days. Mean amount of cloud 6·7.

October.—A fine mild month. Winds Westerly on eighteen days. Temperature 1·64 above the average. Rain fell on sixteen days, mainly during the first half of the month. Rainfall 0·22 above the average; mean amount of cloud 5·7.

November.—Westerly wind on twenty-five days. Rainfall 0·15 below the average. Rain fell on twenty-three days. Temperature average. Mean amount of cloud 5·4.

December.—A very mild month. Westerly winds on twenty-two days. Temperature 2·00 above, and rainfall 1·10 below the average. Rain fell on twenty-three days, but in small amounts. Mean amount of cloud 6·8. Heavy gale on the night of Tuesday, the 11th.

The year has been characterised at Scarborough, as well as in other parts of England, by the absence of either very hot or very cold weather. The number of days in the year when the thermometer registered 70 degrees or above, being eleven; the number below 32 degrees being twenty-four, twenty of which occurred during March, the temperature not having fallen below freezing point from the 29th of March to the close of the year.

The temperature for the whole year has been 0·39 above the average. January, February, April, May, August, September, October, and December being all slightly above the mean, whilst November was the same, and March, June, and July below.

Westerly winds chiefly prevail at Scarborough, especially during the winter months. During 1883 the wind blew from S.W. to W. on 230 days. There was less high wind than usual, and only a few thunderstorms, the most severe occurring on the 29th of June.

The meteorological record for 1883 would hardly be complete without an allusion to the magnificent sunrises and sunsets observed during November and December; which, whether due to the presence of volcanic debris in the higher regions of the atmosphere, or other more ordinary cause, have struck all beholders with wonder.

During the past year, 939 Births and 633 Deaths have been registered within the Borough of Scarborough. In the previous year the Births were 963, and the Deaths 611. The Deaths were distributed over the year as follows:—

Winter Quarter... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Jan.} \\ \text{Feb.} \\ \text{March} \end{array} \right\} = 181$. Spring Quarter.. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{April} \\ \text{May} \\ \text{June} \end{array} \right\} = 152$

Summer Quarter... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{July} \\ \text{Aug.} \\ \text{Sept.} \end{array} \right\} = 140$. Autumn Quarter. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Oct.} \\ \text{Nov.} \\ \text{Dec.} \end{array} \right\} = 160$

Of the 939 Births, 65 were illegitimate children, and of this number (65) 22, or nearly one-third, have died.

The Deaths throughout the year have occurred at the following ages:—

Deaths.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 7.	Between 7 and 21.	Between 21 and 60.	60 and upwards
FIRST QUARTER	45	24	8	44	60
SECOND QUARTER	28	20	7	39	58
THIRD QUARTER.....	30	19	14	39	38
FOURTH QUARTER	21	18	10	60	51

It is satisfactory to record the very marked decrease in the number of deaths during the third quarter in children under the age of one year, and those dying between the ages of one and seven years,—being 23 in the former, and 14 in the latter, less than occurred at the same ages in the corresponding period of 1882. The reason for this, in a great measure, you will find in the subsequent pages of this Report.

I have now to submit to you an Analysis of the Causes of Death at different ages, in the Borough of Scarborough, during the year 1883.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1883.

Calculate Population as 32,150. Mean average on Year (including Visitors), 36,000.)

DISEASE.	First Quarter.					Second Quarter.					Third Quarter.					Fourth Quarter.				
	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 7.	Between 7 and 21.	Between 21 and 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 7.	Between 7 and 21.	Between 21 and 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 7.	Between 7 and 21.	Between 21 and 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 7.	Between 7 and 21.	Between 21 and 60.	60 and upwards.
Convulsions	5	2	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.
Apoplexy .....	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	8	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	3	1
Epilepsy .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Paralysis .....	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Inflammation & Disease of the Brain .....	.	2	.	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	.	.	5	1	5	3
Bronchitis	7	9	.	4	14	5	4	.	3	6	4	3	.	1	2	3	1	.	3	10
Phthisis .....	.	.	3	9	1	.	1	.	9	.	1	.	4	11	.	.	.	4	12	.
Pleurisy .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pneumonia .....	.	2	.	4	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	4	1	1	2	.	1	3
Asthma .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Laryngitis .....	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Disease of Heart..	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	1	3	7	.	1	1	1	5	.	.	.	3	9
Do. of Stomach ..	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do. of Liver ....	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	5	1
Do. of Bowels ..	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	2	3
Do. of Kidneys ..	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	2	1	.	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	3
Do. of Bladder ..	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Do. of Womb....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	1
Mesenteric Disease, Atrophy, &c.	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Old Age .....	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	9
Premature Birth..	13	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Accident .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suicide .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inquest	1	.	.	5	2	1	.	1	2	5	1	2	2	4	.	2	.	.	7	2
Abortion, &c....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Syphilis .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Diseases...	9	2	2	7	3	3	1	2	4	6	7	1	1	3	9	4	2	3	8	3
Zymotic Diseases. Fever-Continued and Typhoid ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.
Do.—Scarlet..	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whooping Cough ..	5	3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Diarrhoea ....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Dysentery ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Diphtheria ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
TOTAL DEATHS..	181					152					140					160				

The remarks which I had occasion to make in the report which I presented to you last year in reference to Deaths from the Effects of Drink, apply even stronger during the past year, for not one death is recorded from this cause, and the disease is erased as a factor from the analysis of the causes of death at different ages, now presented to you.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Under this heading it appears that 43 deaths have resulted from Zymotic, or preventible diseases, during the past year, namely:—

Typhoid or Enteric Fever	6
Scarlet Fever	14
Whooping Cough	13
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	9
Diphtheria	1
	--
Total.....	43

This is considerably less than the number presented to you last year, and if you compare the deaths from Diarrhœa and Dysentery with those of the year 1882, you will find that whilst 30 deaths were recorded in the year 1882, only nine have resulted from the same causes in the year just ended.

I have as usual included in my Annual Report a Table of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, and also two Maps of the Borough, in one of which you will find the distribution of deaths from general preventible diseases during the year 1883, and in the other the localization of deaths from diarrhœa only, during the years 1876 to 1883 inclusive. As I stated in my previous reports, these maps are intended (for obvious reasons) for official

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

ZYMOTICS.	1873.				1874.				1875.				1876.				1877.				1878.				1879.				1880.				1881.				1882.				1883.			
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.				
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	8	1	3	3	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	5	4	.	4	3	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	3
Typhus Fever	2	1
Scarlet Fever	1	.	2	4	.	1	2	2	.	1	2	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	7	8	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	2	2	6	6	.	.	
Measles..	1	1	.	1	6	12	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	1	2	1	1	2	
Whooping Cough ..	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	5	3	1	1	1	.	.	7	6	6	4	.	.	.	1	7	3	1	.	2	6	9	1	1	2		
Diphtheria	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	1	.		
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1		
Small Pox	1	.	1		
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	2	1	14	7	1	3	12	4	.	2	19	7	1	1	12	4	3	1	12	6	.	1	14	5	2	3	5	3	1	2	30	5	.	2	11	1	2	3	21	4	.	3	4	2
Total of each Year ..	35				38				64				38				54				64				35				65				27				52				43			
Population	25,350				25,950				26,550				27,150				27,750				28,350				29,100				29,700				30,950				31,550				32,150			
Zymotic Death Rate ..	1.3				1.3				2.4				1.3				1.9				2.2				1.2				2.1				0.8				1.6				1.3			
Death Rate from all Causes.. .. .	18.1				17.				19.51				16.28				18.95				20.24				20.17				20.06				16.34				18.22				18.84			

circulation only, but any ratepayer feeling interested in the localization of Zymotic diseases in this Borough, can have access to the same by applying at the Town Hall, Castle Road.

Of the deaths from Diarrhoea I propose to speak more fully later on in this Report. Several of the deaths from Typhoid or Enteric Fever were imported cases; but in every case a rigid inspection was made, with a view to the discovering of any sanitary defects, and steps taken for the speedy removal of the same.

Scarlet Fever was prevalent during the second and third quarters of the year, and in nearly every case was observed the same want of precaution in speedily isolating the infected persons. In many of the milder cases, no medical man was called in, and it was not until severer cases occurred, resulting in death (no doubt contracted from a mild case in the first instance), that my attention was aroused to the existence of Scarlet Fever in any particular district. Until we have a compulsory registration of infectious diseases on the part of the householder, and so long as the general public fails to recognise the true nature and character, as well as the serious danger of infection and contagion, and will persist in going to and fro betwixt infected and non-infected houses and districts, it will be futile to attempt to stamp out these diseases. In a health resort of such importance as Scarborough, and where the Corporation does all in its power to check the spread of infectious diseases by providing an Infectious Hospital, a Fever Ambulance, one of the best known Disinfecting Stoves, as well as a liberal supply of Disinfectants, free of cost, it certainly behoves the inhabitants

generally to aid the Sanitary Officials in their endeavours not only to mitigate the severity of the cases by speedy removal to our Infectious Hospital, but to minimise the number of cases by giving the earliest information of their existence, so that infected persons and things may be isolated as quickly as possible. It has been said that the authorities in many towns appear to overlook the hard fact, that while they remain inactive, disease and death do not. Happily this remark does not apply to the Corporation of Scarborough. Officers of Health have too frequently to complain of the apathy and lethargy of their authorities in health matters, but I am bound to admit that the Corporation of Scarborough has always lent a ready ear and a willing hand to assist in carrying out every reasonable suggestion which had for its object the improved health and condition of the ratepayers of this Borough, as well as of the visitors who annually come here. Dr. Johnson says: "To preserve health is a moral and religious duty. For health is the basis of all social virtues. We can be useful no longer than we are well." Preventible illness frequently destroys the prospects in life of its victims—the invalid becoming a burden to his fellow-creatures; often the father of a family is stricken down, leaving his family chargeable to the rates. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., calculates that for every unnecessary death we have twenty-eight cases of sickness, and it has been found in unsanitary districts that sickness bears a regular proportion to the rate of mortality, and sanitary works can be measured by the £ s. d. saved.

Whooping Cough has claimed thirteen victims, the majority of deaths from this cause occurring in the first quarter of the year. Infection and contagion, together

with want of care in isolation, being again too painfully apparent. There is a popular error in reference to this and many other infectious complaints,—that every child has to have it, and therefore the sooner the better.

DIARRHŒA.

The remarks I am about to make in regard to this disease, can perhaps be better made this year, inasmuch as the year 1883 presented the lowest fatality from this cause during the past eleven years, and therefore the time is opportune for drawing your attention to a complaint which has for some years occupied the attention of all sanitarians, and has also become a general enquiry by the Local Government Board, under the able auspices of Dr. Ballard, one of its most skilled inspectors. I have indicated to you by means of a map the locality of every death which has taken place in this Borough during the years 1876 to 1883 inclusive, I may state at the outset that every death from Diarrhœa, arising no matter from what cause or causes, is classed by the Registrar General simply as “Diarrhœa,” hence the almost insuperable difficulty of differentiating betwixt a Diarrhœa arising from the specific contagium of diarrhœa and that which is symptomatic of some other disease. For my own part, I am very much inclined to think that a large majority of our cases in Scarborough are symptomatic. Still at the same time, when we look at the period (I may say the invariable period) when these cases occur, and compare our results with other places, both at home and abroad, the arguments do strongly point to the existence of a specific contagium, the true character of which still remains in obscurity.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA AT DIFFERENT AGES IN SCARBOROUGH DURING
THE YEARS 1876 TO 1883 INCLUSIVE.

Deaths.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.
Under 1 Month ...	2	2	1	.	6	.	.	1	12
„ 3 Months...	7	5	10	4	2	6	4	1	39
„ 6 Months...	1	10	2	4	9	4	5	1	36
„ 9 Months...	3	3	5	1	5	.	4	.	21
„ 12 Months...	3	2	1	.	9	1	6	1	23
„ 2 Years ..	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	6
„ 5 Years ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
„ 10 Years ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 15 Years ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 25 Years ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 35 Years ...	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
„ 45 Years ...	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	4
„ 55 Years ...	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
„ 65 Years ...	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	6
„ 75 Years ...	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	.	6
„ 85 Years ...	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	5
„ 95 Years ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1

Perhaps it may simplify matters in making this enquiry if I deal with the subject under different heads, say—as to age, locality, food, unhealthy surroundings, and climatic conditions.

1. *Age*.—There is no doubt in referring to the table which accompanies this report—that Diarrhœa is essentially a disease of infantile existence; for out of a

total of 163 deaths occurring at all ages, no less than 131 took place in children under the age of twelve months. This number, 131, is again largely subdivided, for you will find the largest number of infants die under the age of three months, and then between the ages of three and six months; so that nearly double the number of those die under the age of six months than those between the ages of six and twelve months. A long interval then occurs, for only one death is recorded in the year 1882 under five years of age; then two occur under the age of thirty-five years; after which the diarrhœal curve again ascends, attaining its maximum height at this period of life in persons dying under sixty-five and seventy-five years, after which the curve again descends. It is somewhat remarkable that in Scarborough not one death has occurred from this disease in eight years in persons between the ages of five and twenty-five years, and it is not until the age of sixty years is attained that the diarrhœal curve is noticed to be in the ascendancy.

2. *Locality*.—Here again, there is a steady consistency, as you will find on reference to the Diarrhœal Map; and although the deaths are generally distributed over the town, you will observe that the greatest concentration of deaths, and undoubtedly of cases also, does take place in two or three localities as indicated. These are localities most thickly populated and occupied by the poorest classes; whose ignorance of all sanitary laws and ideas as to the removal of filth in all forms, has to pay the penalty of that ignorance and carelessness by continued ill health, sickness, and death. All known precautions (so far as the Sanitary Acts permit), are taken to improve the dwellings of the poorer classes, and

the districts in which they reside; still, so long as filth and improvidence, and the neglect of the proper precautions for maintaining health continue, it will be the painful duty of every health officer to present an annual record of death's dismal harvest from diseases which to a very great extent are perfectly under control. It would be invidious to draw distinctions betwixt localities, as this portion of my report must fall into other hands; but the Map will clearly indicate to you which are the healthy and unhealthy areas in this Borough—areas as well known to yourselves as to myself. I may say here, that in dealing with the yards of the Borough, wherever these courts and yards have been properly cleansed and asphalted, preventible diseases have ceased to exist.

3. *Food*.—Improper food is productive of other complaints than Diarrhœa, but it is a special factor no doubt in producing it. I alluded more especially to this point in my Annual Report for the year 1873, in which I stated facts quoted from the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Scotland,—“that the English are in the habit of stuffing their babies with spoon-meat almost from birth (the poorer classes usually within one month after birth), while the Scotch, except in cases where the mother is delicate, or the child is out nursing, wisely give nothing excepting the mother's milk, till the child begins to cut its teeth.

Dr. B. Clarke, who wrote some very able articles in the *Food Journal*, states that considerably over 20,000 infants die annually in England from Convulsions only, from being fed with spoon-victuals before they begin to cut their teeth. But another fact, not less important, and which is more immediately under our consideration at present is, that if this number of infants die annually

from Convulsions in England from this cause, it is more than probable that an *equal if not a greater number* die annually from Diarrhœa from the same cause, and statistics quite agree with this suspicion; for the death-rate from this disease is more than double in England what it is in Scotland. What a saving of infantile life in England would occur were the English to adopt the rational Scottish system! In order to provide a special antidote for the improper feeding of infants, whose mothers are obliged to go out to work, leaving their infants under the care of others who have little or no interest in them, a Crèche was opened in this Borough on May 1st, 1873. This Crèche has been largely used during the height of our Scarborough seasons, and I believe those mothers who placed their children in it, had every reason to be satisfied with the improved health of their infants. One very clear fact stands out—that the ladies who constantly attended at the Nursery observed a decided change in the manners and habits of the children after a short attendance; and also that, although Infantile Diarrhœa prevailed during the summer months, when the children were brought to the Nursery they rapidly recovered from this affection, but generally had a recurrence of the attack on the following Monday, in consequence of improper feeding when at home on the Sunday. There is no doubt, therefore, that the mismanagement of children is certainly an aggravating cause in producing Diarrhœa, especially in our manufacturing towns. The plea of ignorance cannot be set up in this Borough, for in the year 1873, 10,000 circulars giving directions as to the proper nursing and feeding of infants were distributed throughout the town, and especially in those districts where the greatest amount of infantile mortality prevailed.

4. *Unsanitary Surroundings*.—Apart from all the powers given to Sanitary Authorities by the various clauses of the Public Health Act, in order that filth may be removed, and the surroundings generally of our thickly populated districts improved, there yet remain several conditions within the habitations of the poorer classes which all sanitary clauses are powerless to remedy. A man's house is his castle, and it cannot be invaded, save under exceptional conditions, by any sanitary officials; yet within that very dwelling the seeds of disease and premature death are being constantly sown. People living in badly ventilated rooms, with ill-paved yards and defective privy accommodation, in fact living under all the conditions predisposing to ill health, soon fall victims to the flames of any epidemic disease whenever it breaks out. Ministers and medical men, and indeed all who visit the poor know, alas too well, what the atmosphere of a room is where the parents and children are all huddled together, perhaps with a very limited supply of food, a scanty fire, and every crevice carefully closed with paper or rags in order to keep out the cold. Add to this condition of things, the existence of nuisances outside the dwelling, tainting the air with the products of the decomposition of certain kinds of animal matter, then we have the most perfect nursery of disease, which furnishes its powerful unit of epidemic influence, and which does not cease to exert its force until the sickly ones have paid the penalty of death, and the stronger are reduced to a condition of health which unfits them for toil of any description. Dr. Greenhow, in speaking in his Report to the Privy Council on the Diarrhœal Districts of England, says—"It is a practical certainty, that in the districts which suffer the high Diarrhœal

Death Rates, the population either breathes or drinks a large amount of putrefying animal refuse." We here, in Scarborough, do not pretend to say to the world that we have no black spots,—the systematic and careful examination and registration of the houses all over the Borough have amply proved this,—but I am bound to say that an immense amount of good work has been and is still being done by your Sanitary Committee, and I feel that it only requires a rigid and unswerving continuation of this health-giving process to make Scarborough the healthiest of health resorts. The continuous high Death Rate previous to the passing of the Public Health Act, and its subsequent marked decrease, are facts which speak for themselves. Substantial sanitary improvements require time (like everything else) before good results are clearly visible to the outside world, but it is a pleasing fact to know that wherever they have been carried out in this Borough, those districts have ceased to furnish their dismal rota of sickness and death from preventible diseases: hence the great responsibility of your Sanitary Officials in clearly and carefully pointing out all circumstances having a tendency to produce ill health in the community, in order that practical remedies may be applied. As an earnest for carrying on this work, I cannot do better than quote the remarks of Mr. Baldwin Latham, one of the past Presidents of the Society of Engineers. He says—

“An estimate of the probable effects of sanitary works can be propounded in this way:

“First: The saving in the cost of funerals, inclusive of mourning and fees, which upon an average may be set down at £5 each.

“Secondly: The saving by reason of the escape from sickness, with its cost, including the value of labour which is lost. To be upon the safe side, it may be taken that for every life saved by sanitary works, twenty-five persons would escape sickness, and that £1 per case would represent but a moderate value of the result, including loss of time, physic, medical and other attendance.

“Thirdly: The value of the labour saved to the country, by the prevention of premature death—for every adult female, 5s. per week; and for every adult male, 10s. per week; or a mean of 7s. 6d. per week may be taken as the value of the labour, over and above the cost of maintenance.”

If a town which has carried out sanitary works compares its savings under the above heads, with its expenditure, it will be found in the course of a few years, that in all cases in which the sanitary works have been properly carried out, the money value of the lives saved, and the sickness averted, will exceed the full estimated cost of the works executed. The detailed particulars of the diarrhoeal districts in this Borough will be duly pointed out to you in Committee; and will, I am sure, receive at your hands that earnest and practical consideration which the importance of the enquiry demands.

5. *Climatic Conditions*.—From the Charts which accompany this Report, no one can for a moment doubt how prominently heat and moisture contribute towards Diarrhoea. If you take the Chart which contains a summary of years from 1867 to 1883 inclusive, you will

observe at once, that the 3rd or Summer Quarter is the one in which Diarrhœa is the most fatal; then, in order, the Autumn, Spring and Winter Quarters. You will find also that the highest temperature is maintained, and that the largest amount of rain falls in this quarter, so that I think we may fairly conclude that heat and moisture, so far as this Borough is concerned, are two certain factors in producing Diarrhœa. I have already alluded to the ages at which this disease occurs, now also to the time of the year, and the special character of that period as to Temperature and Rainfall, together with the effects of improper food and unsanitary surroundings, so that I think we shall have no difficulty in arriving at some definite conclusions as to the approximate cause of this deadly disease, which destroys so many thousands of our infants in this country every year. Looking then at the Summary of Years, so far as relates to this Borough, we find that the Diarrhœal curve begins to ascend in the last week of June, suddenly descends in the second week of July, then rises again, ebbing and flowing until it attains its maximum in the 36th week of the year, which corresponds with the first week in September, after which the curve descends, to rise again in the 38th week; then a sudden fall in the 40th week, followed by a slight elevation in the 42nd week, and afterwards a gradual subsidence of the disease. Judging from the different curves on this particular chart, which gives the mean of eight years, we notice that the highest Diarrhœal curve follows the maximum temperature and the highest rainfall. The year 1880, which may be termed the Diarrhœa year, is an exception to this, and an exception of such force in itself as almost to prove the rule, inasmuch as it is more in accord with the results of other observers. But even in this particular year, although

the maximum curve of Diarrhœa follows the maximum temperature, and the smallest rain-fall, the second equally high curve of Diarrhœa follows immediately after the highest rain-fall, and within the range of temperature at which Diarrhœa always prevails. A careful perusal of the Charts may possibly suggest other inferences to be drawn from the climatic conditions, and I may further add that, in the absence of a regular registration of sickness, my own deductions as to the probable origin of Summer Diarrhœa may be considerably at fault. I feel, at the best, that I have but glanced at, or rather skimmed the surface of what is certainly one of the most important investigations now being carried on in this country,—an investigation having for its object the saving of many thousands of lives of our fellow-creatures who die annually from this disease. The number of deaths, however, is so small in this Borough as compared with other towns, that it hardly may be considered of sufficient importance to have occupied so much time and space in alluding to it, but when we see that the fatality, however small, does occur year by year with unerring regularity, at a particular age, at a particular time of the year, in particular localities, and under the same climatic conditions, I should fall far short of my duty as your Officer of Health, were I not to bring this matter prominently before you, so that those districts over which you have absolute control, shall by your unceasing Sanitary attention, no longer furnish the Diarrhœal death-roll which has been their custom for years past. I cannot better conclude this portion of my Report than by quoting the words of Edwin Chadwick, Esq., taken from his masterly Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain, so long ago as 1842. He says :—

“That the various forms of epidemic, endemic, and other diseases caused or aggravated, or propagated chiefly amongst the labouring classes by atmospheric impurities produced by the decomposing animal and vegetable substances, by damp and filth, and close and overcrowded dwellings, prevail amongst the population in every part of the kingdom, whether dwelling in separate houses, in rural villages, in small towns, in the larger towns, as they have been found to prevail in the lowest districts of the metropolis.

“That such disease, wherever its attacks are frequent, is always found in connexion with the physical circumstances above specified, and that where those circumstances are removed by drainage, proper cleansing, better ventilation, and other means of diminishing atmospheric impurity, the frequency and intensity of such disease is abated, and where the removal of the noxious agencies appears to be complete, such disease almost entirely disappears.”

These conclusions of so keen an observer of more than forty years ago, have been amply verified by the improved health of our towns, as indicated by the diminished death-rates of the country generally.

It now only remains for me specially to draw your attention to the charts for the years 1876 to 1883 inclusive, and to the chart which gives a summary of these diseases. In these charts, you will find the Mean Temperature, the Rainfall, the Deaths from General Sickness, Respiratory Diseases and Diarrhoea during each of the weeks throughout the year, whilst the broader lines running perpendicularly across each chart, indicate the

respective quarters of each year. You will please bear in mind that these charts each, and all, bear reference to deaths only, and not to *cases* of sickness.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

Mr. Smailes, the Vaccination Officer of this District, has kindly furnished me with a return of the number of Vaccinations performed in the Scarborough Registration District during the year ending 31st December, 1882, and also during the first half of the year ending June 30th, 1883.

Registration District of Scarborough, comprised in the Vaccination Officer's Return.	Total.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found.
Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as registered, from Jan. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1882.	1032	812	2	121	50	38
Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as registered, from Jan. 1st, to June 30th, 1883.	512	392	2	53	35	23

It is necessary to remind you that this return applies to the whole Registration District of Scarborough, but that the large majority of Births and Vaccinations have taken place within the Municipal Boundary of this Borough.

I am glad to be able to report a very marked decrease in the number of deaths in children under the age of one year from Convulsions, Wasting Diseases, and also from what I have more especially alluded to, Diarrhoea. With the exception of the years 1873, 1876, and 1881, and almost so in the year 1877, less by

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

NAME OF DISEASE.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.
BRONCHITIS..	20	16	16	12	24	13	28	22	27	26	42	24	31	23	31	30	31	20	31	19	32	37	52	27
PHTHISIS ..	18	21	24	12	20	25	30	25	23	20	33	29	28	26	21	15	27	13	18	34	29	35	23	32
PNEUMONIA ..	16	3	22	11	15	13	24	15	10	5	11	8	18	9	14	22	18	18	27	6	14	18	11	15
ASTHMA ..	3	2	2	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.
LARYNGITIS..	3	.	1	5	1	7	4	1	2	3	6	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	4
PLEURISY ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
Total of each Half-year }	60	42	65	40	61	60	87	63	62	54	94	64	78	58	71	69	81	55	80	60	79	93	89	79
Mean Temperature for each period... }	41°.5	50°.8	44°.1	51°.1	38°.9	50°.1	38°.9	50°.8	43°.7	52°.0	44°.8	50°.5	46°.4	50°.2	42°.1	48°.7	45°.2	51°.2	43°.3	51°.0	46°.6	50°.8	44°.9	51°.1
Rainfall for each period }	inches. 14.26	inches. 25.07	inches. 8.93	inches. 11.09	inches. 9.12	inches. 16.36	inches. 8.65	inches. 23.50	inches. 12.94	inches. 19.69	inches. 13.74	inches. 17.26	inches. 13.35	inches. 18.86	inches. 13.85	inches. 14.35	inches. 10.92	inches. 21.63	inches. 10.64	inches. 23.96	inches. 13.85	inches. 17.91	inches. 11.31	inches. 16.88

one-half of the number have died from these diseases, than in any year recorded since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health. The following table will point this out more clearly to you.

DEATHS IN CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF ONE YEAR, FROM THE FOLLOWING
DISEASES, FROM 1872 TO 1883 INCLUSIVE.

DISEASES.	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
CONVULSIONS	33	18	24	21	25	27	25	27	34	27	47	25
WASTING DISEASES	31	34	33	31	20	24	33	36	33	9	14	8
DIARRHŒA	24	15	18	24	14	19	19	13	28	9	28	4
TOTAL	88	67	75	76	59	70	77	76	95	45	89	37

The Deaths of 27 Visitors are recorded during the past year, from diseases, &c., as under:—

Apoplexy	2	Bronchitis	1
Tumours	1	Pyæmia.....	1
Ulceration of Bowels	2	Pneumonia	3
*Disease of Heart.....	2	Acute Peritonitis.....	1
„ Kidneys.....	1	Convulsions.....	1
„ Womb	1	Pleurisy	1
Phthisis	1	Asthma.....	1
Jaundice	1	Old Age	2
*Suicide.....	2	*Fractured Skull.....	1
*Accidentally Drowned ..	1	Enteric Fever.....	1

* Inquests.

In the year 1882 29 Visitors', and in the year 1881 25 Visitors' deaths were recorded.

I have, as in previous years, continued the table of Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, which I trust will prove of special interest.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

I have continued the Tables of Birth and Death rates, in order that you may compare last year's statistics with those of former years.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN SCARBOROUGH FOR THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Birth Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Zymotic Death-Rate per 1,000.
1873	30·72	18·10	1·3
1874	30·63	17·00	1·3
1875	28·16	19·51	2·4
1876	30·09	16·28	1·3
1877	30·59	18·95	1·9
1878	32·23	20·24	2·2
1879	33·50	20·17	1·2
1880	33·87	20·06	2·1
1881	30·33	16·34	0·8
1882	35·22	18·22	1·6
1883	29·19	18·84	1·3
Mean of 11 Years.	31·33	18·51	1·5

The general Death Rate during the past year is slightly above the average of the past eleven years, but the Zymotic, or preventible, Death Rate is below the average of the past eleven years. These Death Rates, as you are aware, are calculated upon our permanent population, excluding the Visitors. Were I to avail

myself of such an enormous increase as is made to our population by the Visitors, our death rate would indeed be a very small one.

The Borough Surveyor (Mr. Petch) has furnished me with an account of work done and in course of completion in his department, since my last Annual Report. During the year 1883, 1 mile and 718 yards of main sewers have been completed making the total length 30 miles and 1326 yards.

New sewers have been laid in the Crescent, and in Seamer Road from opposite Highfield to Town Street, Falsgrave. The sewers in Barwick Street, Tindall Street, Norwood Street, and a part of Bow Street, have been connected with the Peasholm Valley sewer. The remaining portion of this (the Peasholm Valley) sewer has been completed. The works in connection with the North Shore outlet sewer are making satisfactory progress, over 820 yards of which having been completed. A private sewer has been completed in Murchison Street, and a part of one in Caledonia Street, under the inspection of the Urban Sanitary Authority.

URINALS.

The following urinals have been erected in various parts of the town:—One under the Cliff Bridge, and another near the old Weigh House, opposite the Police Station, each to accommodate nine persons. The urinal near the Aquarium entrance has been enlarged to accommodate nine persons, and the one in the Crown Hotel Yard, South Cliff, three persons; the whole of them having been fitted with Jennings' patent flush valve fittings, and are working well.

STREETS.

The following Streets have been taken over and improved by the Urban Sanitary Authority, viz.:—

Cromwell Road.	Roscoe Street.
Rothbury Street.	Gladstone Street.
Lower Barwick Street.	Gladstone Lane.
Gladstone Road.	

ASPHALTING.

The following Streets have been asphalted, viz.:—

Market Street.	Friar's Entry.
Queen's Parade.	Esplanade (part of).
Albion Road.	St. Martin's Square.
Albion Crescent.	Grosvenor Crescent.
Huntriss Row.	St. Nicholas Street.
Providence Place.	Westborough (part of).
Castle Road (part of).	

About 4,000 yards of running or pointing with tar and gravel have been laid on the footpaths in various parts of the town, and about 4,000 yards of asphaltting have been laid on the footpaths and crossings.

The following Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Finlay, Certif. Sanit. Inst.) shows the amount of work done during the past year. I may here mention that the Factory and Workshop Act of the last Session having taken the duty of enforcing the Sanitary regulations of retail Bakehouses from the Inspectors of Factories, and amended in other respects the law relating to these establishments, throwing the working of the Act in the main upon local authorities, it will be necessary to submit a fresh set of regulations to you, for distribution to the whole of the Retail Bakehouses and Confectioners in this Borough.

To DR. TAYLOR, Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

The Inspection of the Borough has been systematically carried out during the year, and every means taken to keep it in a good sanitary condition, and wherever nuisances were found to exist, notices were served upon the responsible parties to abate the same. There are still many portions of the town, well known to you, that require constant supervision.

During the year, 1,294 formal notices were served to abate nuisances. In thirty-one instances it was found necessary to adopt magisterial proceedings against persons for infringing the Bye-laws and Public Health Act. There were twenty-seven convictions; two orders were made for the abatement of nuisances; one case was dismissed, and three cases were withdrawn on payment of costs, the nuisances having been abated after the issue of summonses. I am happy to state, the same as I reported to you last year, there was great readiness on the part of persons who had notices served upon them to comply with the same, and it was only in cases in which unwillingness to abate nuisances was shewn that proceedings were taken. In two instances it was found necessary to serve notices to abate overcrowding; whilst in six instances only, notices were served to abate nuisances arising from smoke.

Twice during the year, notices were served upon a considerable number of persons in different parts of the town to limewash and cleanse rooms, passages, and outbuildings. The lime and brushes required for complying with these notices being, in the case of the poor, supplied gratuitously. Nine chaldrons of lime were used during the year for carrying out this work alone.

UN SOUND MEAT.

During the year eight seizures of unsound food were made, which comprised 550lbs. of beef and mutton; 876 lbs. of fish; and forty oysters. In three instances the articles seized were destroyed by the consent of the owners, the Inspector having been sent for to examine the same. Six persons were summoned before the Magistrates; six of whom were convicted and punished by fines.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

During the year there were two applications for licenses for new slaughter houses which were refused by your committee. The sanitary condition of the slaughter houses has been carefully

attended to; the Bye-laws enforced; and in no case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings to compel the due observance of the same.

FISH CURING HOUSES.

There are twenty-four Fish Curing and Smoko Houses within the Borough, all of which are under strict supervision. They are frequently inspected to see that the premises are kept in a sanitary condition, and that no accumulations of refuse are allowed to remain on the premises. In the season when a large quantity of fish is cured in those houses, I find a word of caution to the occupiers, as a rule, is quite sufficient. Upon the whole, these houses are kept in a clean condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The premises in which offensive trades are carried on, such as tripe dressing, bone boiling, tallow melting, &c., require constant supervision, and have been regularly inspected during the year. In one instance it was found necessary to take proceedings, viz., against a bone boiling house, and alterations were ordered to be made, which were carried out under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and myself, since which time the business has been carried on without any nuisance. During the year one application was made to establish a tripe boiling house, which was refused by your Committee.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are fifty-five Bakehouses in the Borough, all of which are frequently inspected, and the law under the Bakehouse Regulation Act strictly enforced. As a rule they are all kept in a cleanly condition. I am happy to state that the Local Authority now has full power over all retail as well as wholesale bakers and confectioners since the new Act was passed in December last.

SHIPS.

During the year a large number of ships were inspected, and verbal notices given in many cases to properly cleanse different parts of vessels. In several instances during the season I had parties to caution on account of large volumes of smoko being emitted from their fires, more especially those of the small steam launches.

FISH MARKET.

The Fish Market has been kept, as far as possible, in a clean condition, by having a man there during the season to look after the fish stalls and the cleansing of the market. I have no doubt that the Committee has seen the advantage of this arrangement. I hope that the Committee will before next season have this old fish market abolished, as it is a great nuisance to the neighbourhood, and requires the strictest supervision to keep it clean during the season. The amount received for rents of stalls during the season was £44 11s. 6d., and the sum paid to the man for wages, £13, leaving a balance to the Authority of £31 11s. 6d., which is £15 11s. 6d., more than last year.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The number of Ash-pits and Ash-closets now in the Borough is estimated at 8,160, or 160 more than last year, from which, during the year, 12,480 loads of refuse were removed by the Authority, and disposed of by sending it to the farmers in the neighbourhood. As the Committee will be aware, refuse is removed once a week, necessitating no less than 424,320 visits being made during the year, in addition to which, there are a large number of places which must be attended to every day, such as fish shops, large hotels, &c.

STREET CLEANSING AND WATERING.

The work of cleansing the town during the year has been efficiently performed; no less than 1,560 loads of refuse were taken from street gullies, and 9,672 loads of street sweepings were removed, and 13,445 loads—equal to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of water used during the summer months for street watering.

BACK PASSAGES AND YARDS.

During the year the following back passages and yards have been asphalted and drained, viz. :—

Albion Crescent.	Cambridge Street.
Alma Parade.	Greta Terrace.
Belle Vue Square.	Garibaldi Terrace.
Cromwell Road.	North Marino Road.
Cromwell Terrace.	Oxford Street.

Upwards of 100 back yards have been asphalted and repaired during the year, leaving now very few to be done.

REGISTRATION OF HOUSES.

During the year a large amount of work has been done in altering the sanitary arrangements of houses, and I am happy to state that there are now many persons who see the need of sanitation and the necessity for sanitary improvements in their dwellings. The number of houses inspected is 1,854, and out of this number 72 Certificates were granted to persons who have lodging-houses; and a large number of gentlemen's houses were altered and put into a sanitary condition, where Certificates were also granted. A large number of cottages have been put into a sanitary condition. The whole of these alterations, very numerous during the year, and especially so in cottage property, have been carried out under my supervision, necessitating at least a visit once daily, and in some cases more frequently. The number of pan-closets done away with is upwards of 500, and wash-outs or valve-closets fixed instead; and a large number of soil-pipes have been brought outside and properly ventilated. In 432 houses sanitary gullies have been fixed, in lieu of old brick ones. Nine large cesspools and three wells have been abolished; also upwards of 50 rain-water cisterns have been done away with from under dwelling-room floors. And 20 old brick drains have been destroyed, and sanitary pipe drains laid instead.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR FINLAY.

BEDDING AND ARTICLES OF CLOTHING BURNT, &c., TO PREVENT CONTAGION,
AND HOUSES FUMIGATED AND DISINFECTED.

	Number.
Houses disinfected by the Inspector	113
Beds burnt	1
Mattresses burnt.....	3
Counterpanes disinfected.....	24
Beds disinfected	68
Mattresses disinfected	107
Pillows, &c., disinfected	208
Sheets and Blankets disinfected.....	347
Carpets disinfected.....	43
Sundry Articles disinfected	1774
Total.....	2688

LIST OF CASES IN WHICH IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY TO ADOPT MAGISTERIAL
PROCEEDINGS.

Particulars of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.	Penalties imposed.
Borough Bye-Laws	13	3 fined 2s. 6d. and 7s. costs; 1 fined 5s. and 7s. costs; 3 fined 5s. including costs; and 1 to pay costs, 4s.; 1 fined 2s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. costs; 1 fined 5s. and 8s. costs; 3 fined 5s. and 7s. 6d. costs.....	£ s. d. 6 19 6
Premises in such a state as to be a Nuisance and injurious to health	6	2 orders were made to abate; 1 dismissed; 3 withdrawn on payment of costs.	
Slaughtering on Unlicensed premises.....	1	Fined 10s. and 7s. 6d. costs.....	0 17 6
Exposing Unsound Food for Sale	6	2 fined 20s. and 19s. 6d. costs each; 1 fined 40s. including costs; fined 2 s., including costs; 2 fined 10s., and 8s. costs ...	7 15 6

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUMMONED UNDER THE SANITARY ACTS.

SANITARY ACTS.	No. of Persons.	Convicted.	Disch'ged.	Nuisances abated and Summons Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.
Public Health Act	11	7	1	3
Selling and Exposing for Sale } Unsound Food..... }	6	6	.	.
Slaughtering on Unlicensed } premises	1	1	.	.
Borough Bye-Laws	13	13	.	.
Total.....	31	27	1	3

TABLE SHewing THE AMOUNT OF BAD MEAT AND OTHER UNWHOLESOME ARTICLES OF FOOD SEIZED AND DESTROYED DURING 1883.

CLASS OF FOOD.	No. of Seizures.	Weight in lbs. seized and destroyed.	No. of Persons Summoned	No. of C'nvictions	Amount of Penalties Imposed.
Beef, Mutton, & Pork	5	550	3	3	2 fined 20s. and 19s. 6d. costs, each; 1 fined 40s., including costs; 2 destroyed by consent.
Fish	3	876	3	2	2 fined 10s. and 8s. costs each; 1 destroyed by consent.
Oysters, 40....	1	..	1	1	Fined 20s., including costs.
Total....	9	1426	7	6	£8 15s.

NUISANCES REPORTED AND NOTICES SERVED BY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1883.

Number of Nuisances reported	1294
Number abated after Notice without proceedings	1288
Nuisances abated after proceedings had been taken	6
Complaints made at office, and attended to by Inspector of Nuisances	225
Order of Magistrates to abate Nuisances	2

NOTICES SERVED.

To repair defective house drains, water closets, &c.	376
To whitewash premises, cleanse rooms, yards, outhouses, &c	739
To close cellar-dwellings, and abate overcrowding	2
To abate smoko nuisances	6
Removal of manure	76
To asphalt yards and passages.....	95
To cleanse and disinfect houses where Zymotic Diseases had occurred	113
Grand Total	1294

Number of loads of ashes and other refuse removed during	
1883	12,480
Number of loads of refuse from street gullies	1560
Number of loads of refuse from street sweepings.....	672
Grand Total.....	23,712
Number of loads of water for street watering	13,445

Work done during the year with a view to ascertain the Sanitary defects in the arrangement of drains, &c., in dwelling-houses, &c.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

District No. 2 inspected, and part of No. 1	1854
Number of houses where no inspection was needed, or houses empty	130
Total	1984
Number of notes of advice given during the year	1787
Number of houses inspected, where notices have not been served, up to the year ending 1883	67
Number of houses altered after inspection	306
Number of certificates granted during the year	72

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. TAYLOR, M.D., D.Sc.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough
of Scarborough.

March 5th, 1884.

Scarborough Urban Sanitary Authority.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED RESPECTING SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever is a Contagious and Infectious Disease, characterized by a Sore Throat and Scarlet Rash appearing on the second day of illness. Any person, especially a child, with these symptoms, should at once be put under Medical care.

If the case is pronounced to be Scarlet Fever, the children in the house should be prevented from attending School, or associating with other children. The patient should be *isolated* in a well-ventilated room, and all carpets, curtains, and unnecessary furniture should be removed from the room.

When the child (or other person) has recovered, Warm Baths are specially useful, and the Skin should be repeatedly Oiled—(Carbolic, or Linseed Oil.) *If the particles of skin which peel off after the illness are scattered about they spread the disease. Such particles should be burnt.*

The disease, even when slight, is quite as likely to spread the infection as a more severe case. After convalescence a Child should not return to School without a Medical Certificate of fitness to attend. No Child should be permitted to attend for *at least six weeks after the attack.*

I would here remark that many people consider Scarlatina to be a mild form of Scarlet Fever, and therefore in mild cases do not call in a Medical Man. Scarlatina is the Latin word for the real thing—Scarlet Fever.

All infected Clothing, Bedding, &c., should be wrapped up in a bundle, and information given to the SANITARY INSPECTOR, at the Town Hall, Castle Road, who will cause it to be removed to the Disinfecting Apparatus, free of charge, after which it may be thoroughly washed at home. Clothing, &c., should not on any account, or under any pretence whatever, be sent to the laundress.

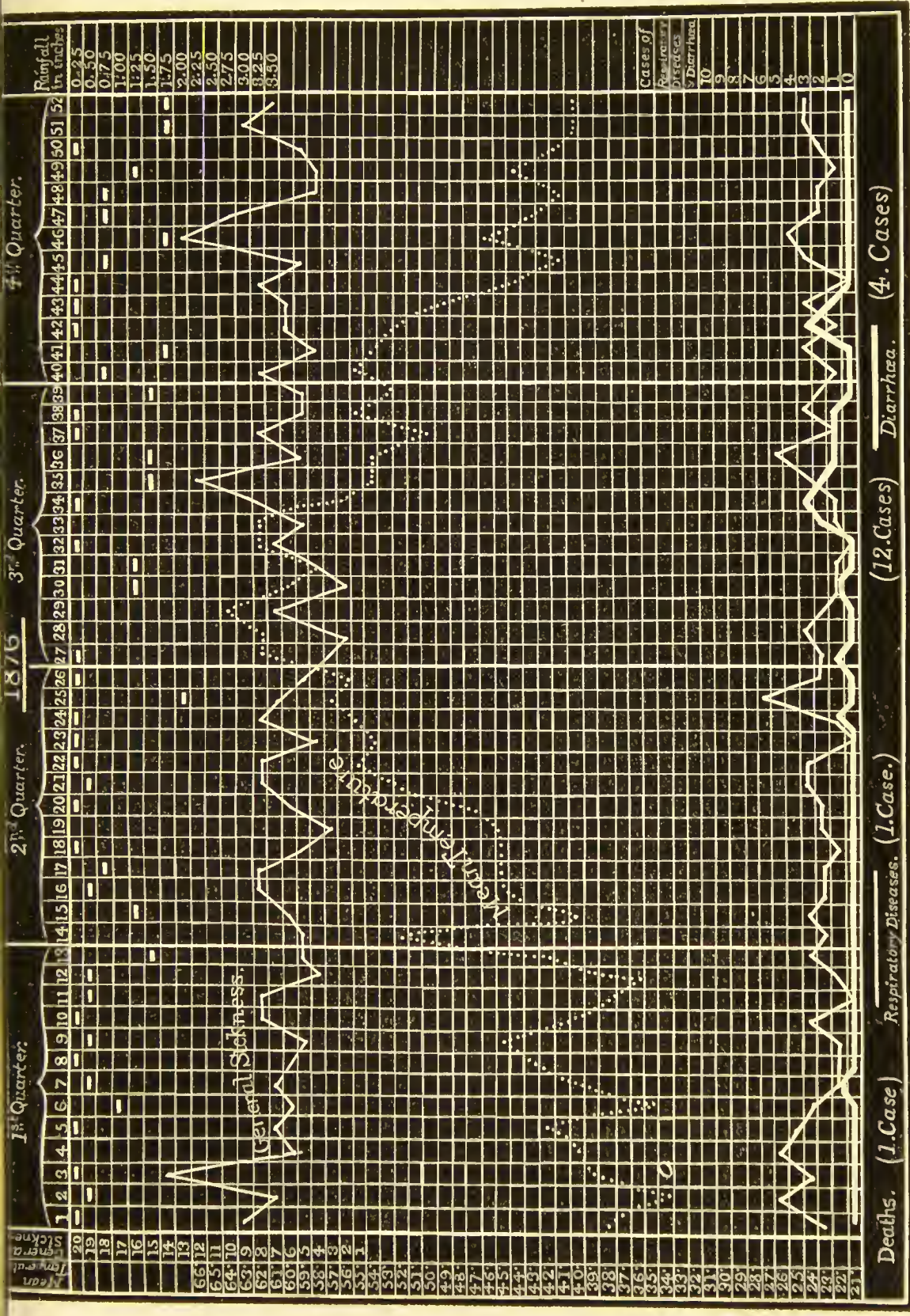
Disinfectants should be freely used on the premises, and the rooms Cleansed and Whitewashed, and be Disinfected by Sulphur fumes when empty. For this purpose the Sanitary Inspector will at all times when requested give instructions as to the Fumigation and Cleansing of Infected Premises.

Persons exposing themselves or those in their charge in any Public Place or Vehicle, whilst labouring under the disease, without proper precautions, are liable, upon conviction, to a Penalty not exceeding FIVE POUNDS.

Any person letting any Room or Part of a House in which any person has been suffering from the disease, without having such Room or Part of a House, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, properly disinfected, is liable to a Penalty not exceeding TWENTY POUNDS.

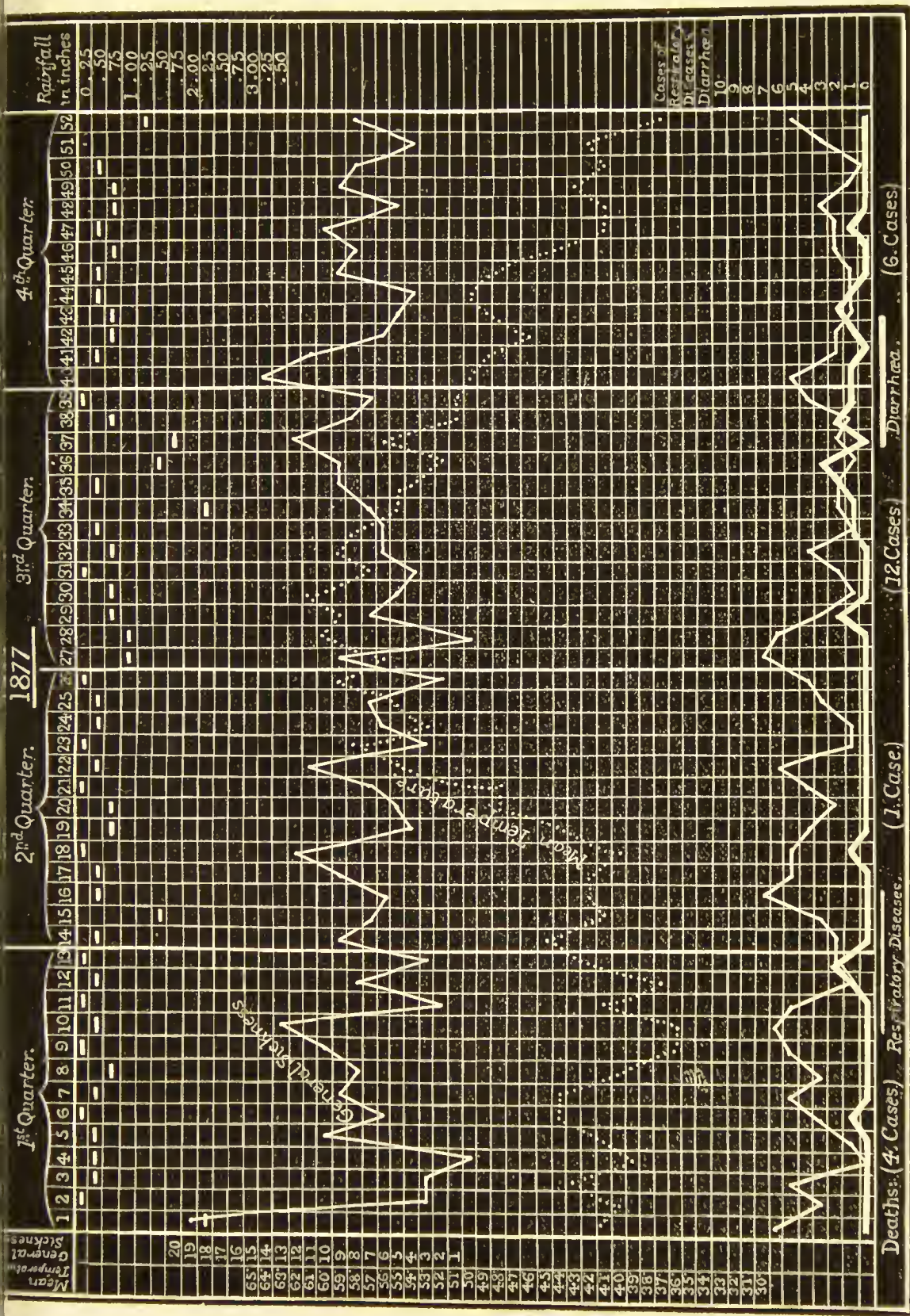
J. W. TAYLOR, M.D., D.Sc.,

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Scarborough.



Deaths. (1. Case) Respiratory Diseases. (1. Case.) Diarrhoea. (4. Cases)







1878

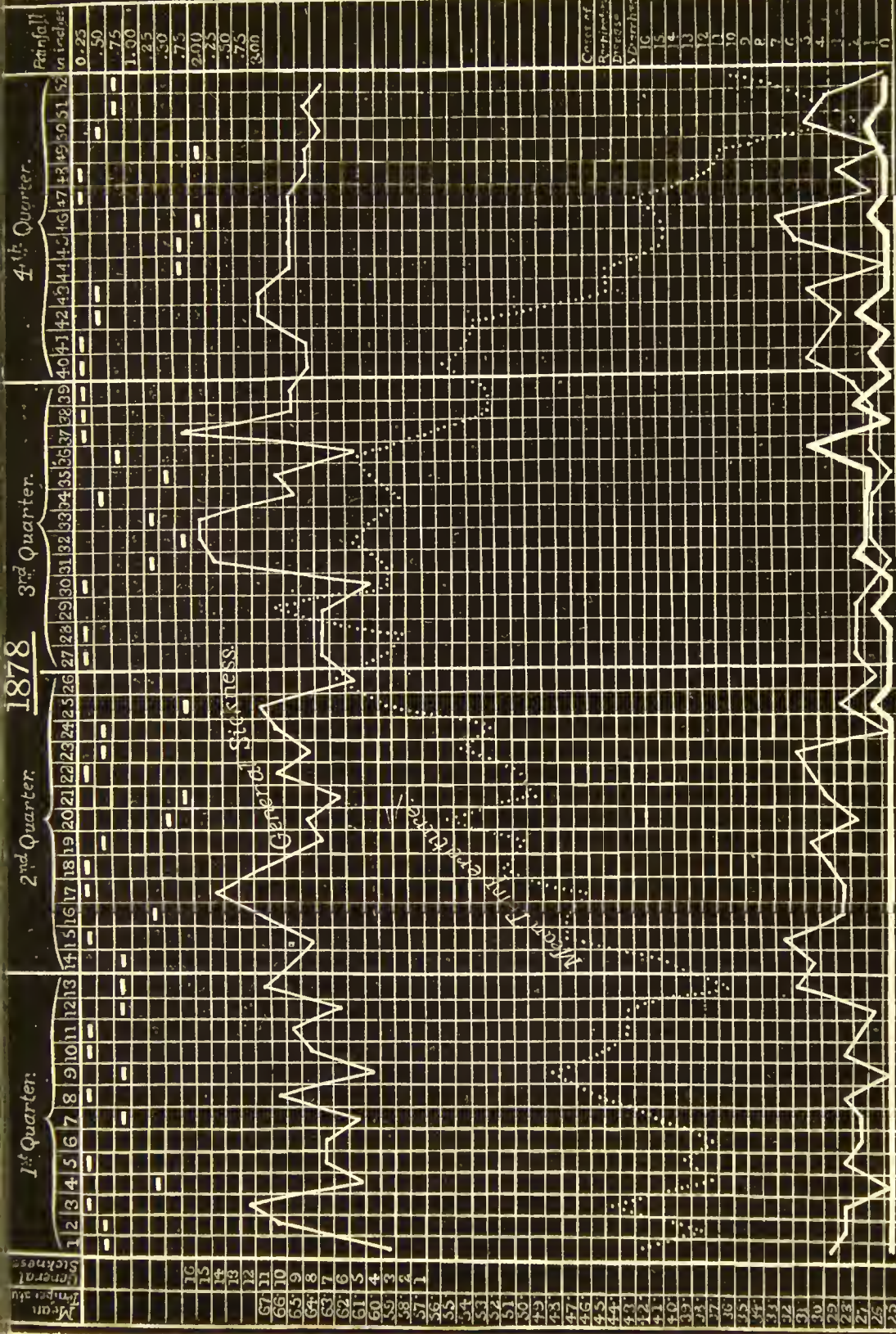
1st Quarter

2nd Quarter

3rd Quarter

4th Quarter

Patrol



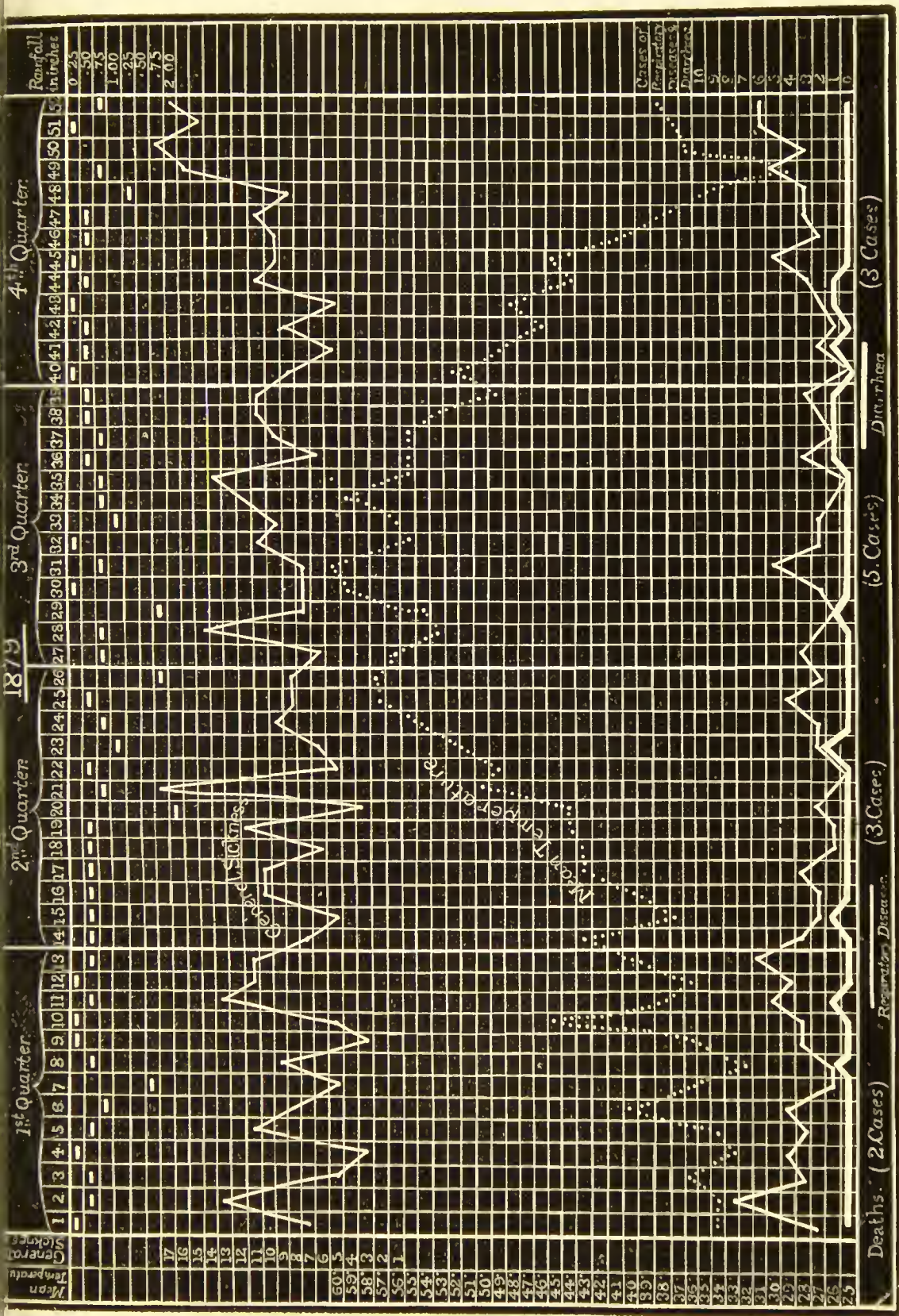
(6. Cases)

Deaths

(14. Cases)

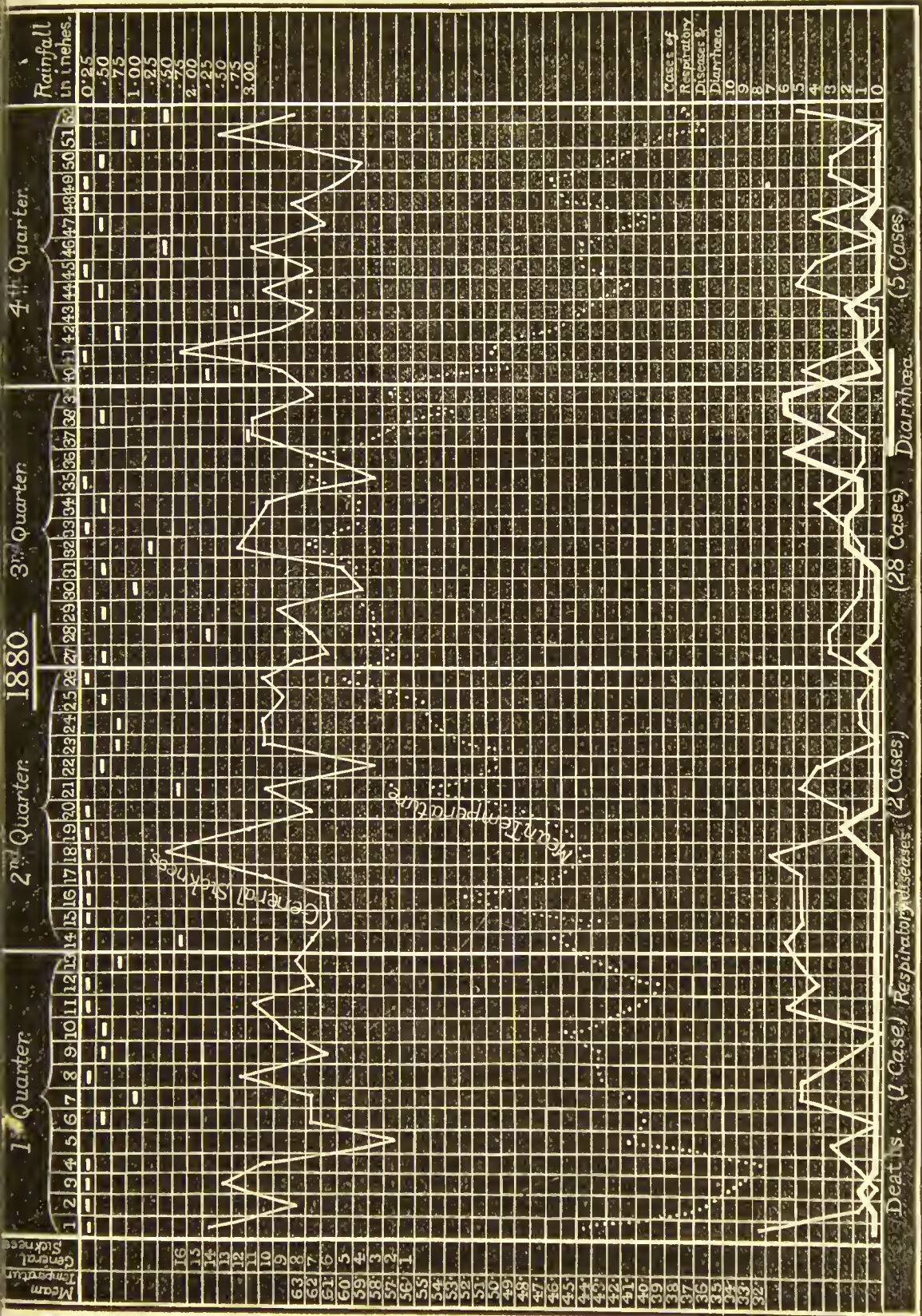
Deaths (1 Case)

Respiratory Diseases

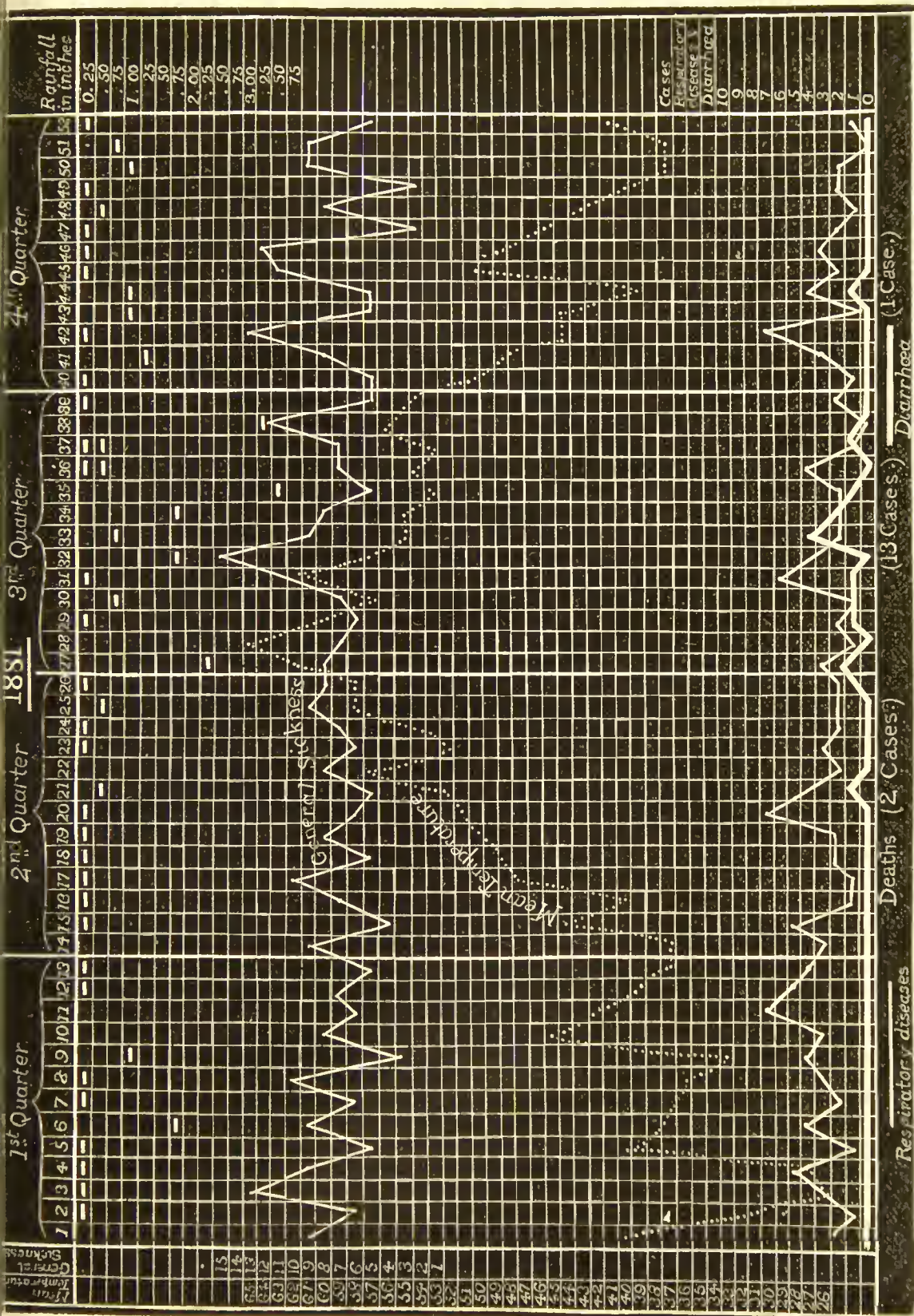


Deaths. (2 Cases) Respiratory Diseases. (3 Cases) Diarrhea (5 Cases) (3 Cases)











1882

1st Quarter.

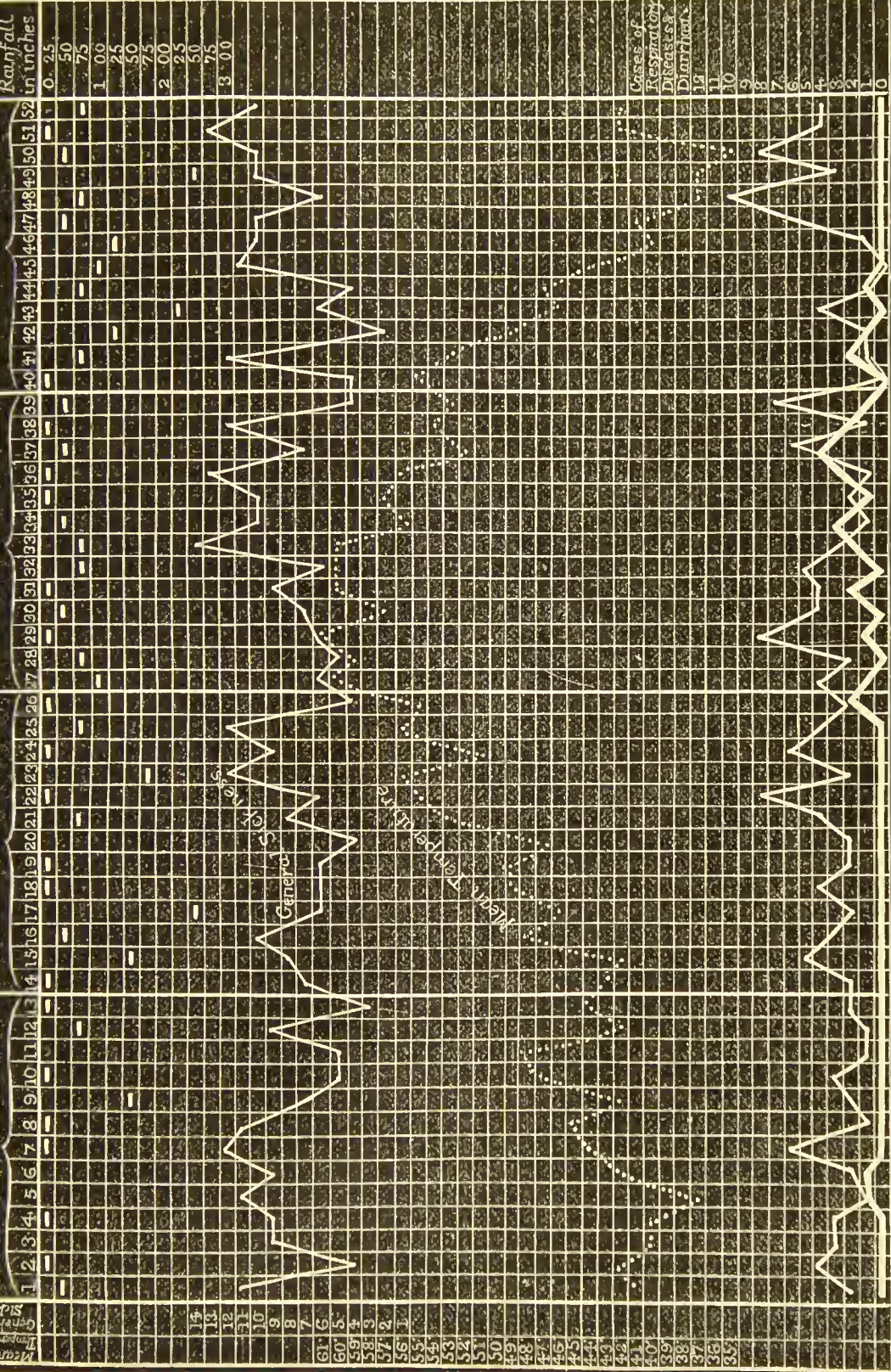
2nd Quarter.

3rd Quarter.

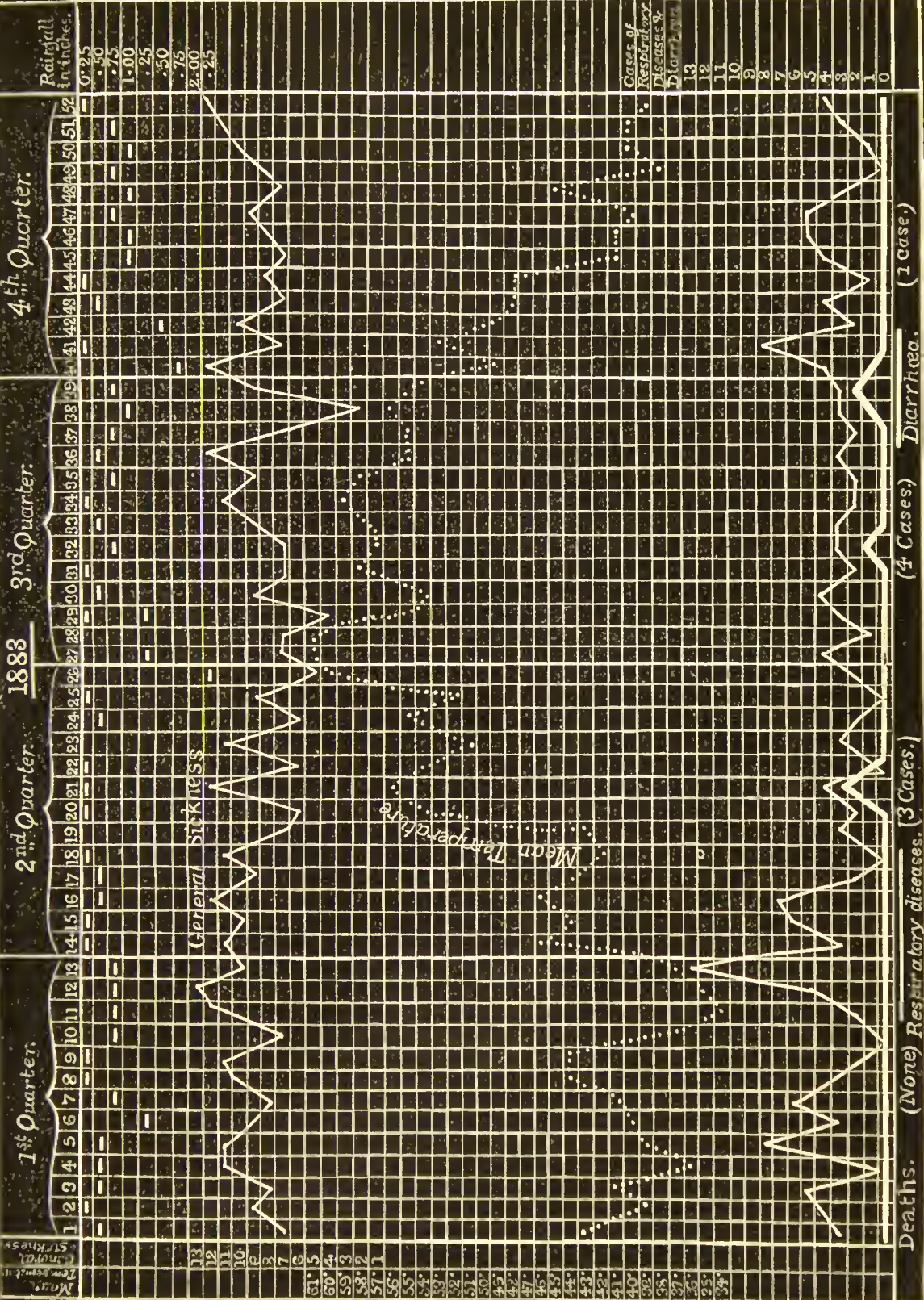
4th Quarter.

Rainfall
in inches

Mean
Temperature
Grain
Moisture



Deaths. (2 Cases) Respiratory Diseases. (2 Cases) Diarrhoea. (4 Cases)





Summary of Years from 1876 to 1883 inclusive.

Mean
average
Rainfall
for
8 years.

1st Quarter.

2nd Quarter.

3rd Quarter.

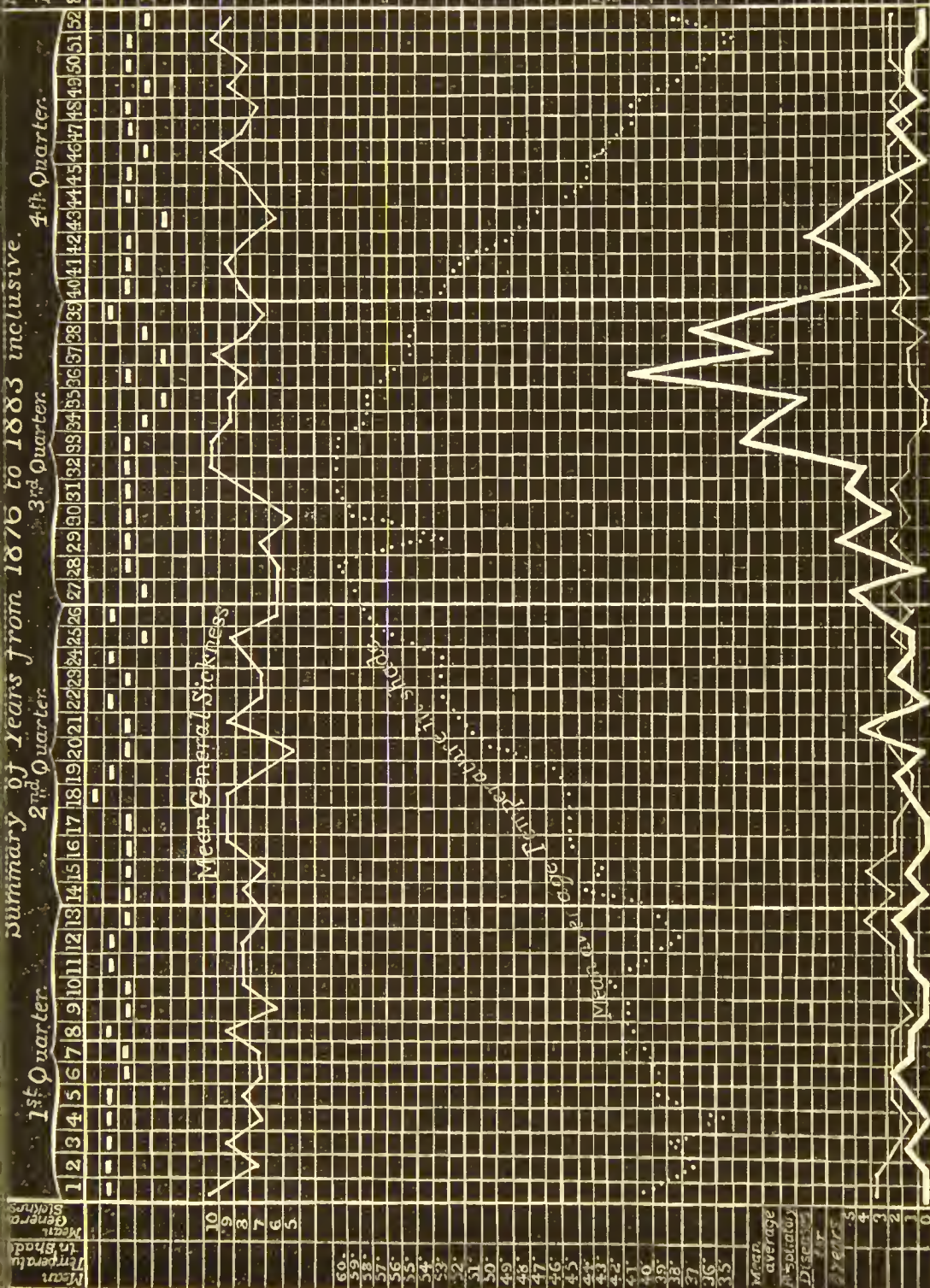
4th Quarter.

Mean
General
Sickness
in
Rhode
Island.

Total
Deaths
from
Diarrhoea
in 8 years.

Diarrhoea.

Respiratory Diseases.



100/2